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| 10/530,004 | 02/14/2006 | Johannes Vaananen | 5054-13PUS | 7890 |
| 27799 7590 12/02/2008 COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE LLP 551 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 1210 NEW YORK, NY 10176 | | | | |
| EXAMINER | | | | |
| TAKLE, MESEKER | | | | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/530,004

Applicant(s)

VAANANEN, JOHANNES

Examiner

MESEKER TAKELE

Art Unit

2175

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 August 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11-13, 15-17, 19, 20, 22 and 23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 11-13, 15-17, 19-20 and 22-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to the Amendment filed 08/20/2008.
2. Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 11-13, 15-17, 19-20 and 22-23 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 8, and 15 are independent claims. In the instant Amendment, claims 1, 8 and 15 were amended. Claims 4, 7, 10, 14, 18 and 21. This action is made Non-Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. Claims 1-3, 6, 8-9, 13, 15-17, 19-20 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Takanashi et al. ("Takanashi" US Patent No.: 4,786,897) (cited in Applicant's IDS).

As to claim 1, Takanashi discloses a method for displaying a cursor on a display of an electronic device (such as, display screen control method, Figure 1A (element 8) –Figure 1D and abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

displaying continuously the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device, the virtual view comprising an entire spatially arranged data set in which a user of the electronic device navigates (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position within said first rectangle so as to determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears, col., 1 lines, 9-21);

changing the displayed part of the virtual view on the display in response to user scrolling actions (such as, changing the display on the physical screen to a first rectangle related to the size of said logical screen in response to a command inputted by an operator, claim 1);

determining continuously a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view, the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view being proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view (such as, displaying in the first rectangle displayed on the physical screen a second rectangle similar to said first window area which is within the logical screen and which was previously displayed on the physical screen just before displaying the first rectangle, the second rectangle being displayed in the first rectangle at a position corresponding to a position of the first window area in the logical screen, claim 1); and

changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions, whereby the cursor location provides, to a user, navigation information for scrolling the virtual view (such as, changing the display on the physical screen to a first rectangle related to the size of said logical screen in response to a command inputted by an operator, and displaying in the first rectangle displayed on the physical screen a second rectangle similar to said first window area which is within the logical screen and which was previously displayed on the physical screen just before displaying the first rectangle, claim 1).

As to claim 2, Takanashi discloses wherein the cursor is moved to the same direction as the virtual view is scrolled in said step of changing (such as, jumpscroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

As to claim 3, Takanashi discloses wherein the relation between the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view and the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view is linear (Figure 2 (element 13)).

As to claim 6, Takanashi discloses wherein the cursor and at least one of the displayed part of the virtual view and the virtual view have the same origin (Figure 2 (element 13)).

Claim 8 is similar in scope to claim 1, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 9, Takanashi discloses view control means refer to motion control means, scroll bar(s) or a mouse (such as, jumpscroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

Claim 13 is similar in scope to claim 6, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 15 is similar in scope to claim 1, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 16 is similar in scope to claim 2, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 17 is similar in scope to claim 3, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 19 is similar in scope to claim 5, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 20 is similar in scope to claim 6, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 22 is similar in scope to claim 3, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 23 is similar in scope to claim 3, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takanashi et al. ("Takanashi" US Patent No.: 4,786,897) in view of Feinstein (US Patent No.: 6,933,923 (cited in Applicant's IDS)).

As to claim 5, Takanashi does not explicitly disclose wherein the step of changing includes changing the orientation of the electronic device and changing the view on the display in response to the changed orientation

Feinstein from the similar field of endeavor discloses wherein the step of changing includes changing the orientation of the electronic device and changing the view on the display in response to the changed orientation (such as orientation changes, abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Takanashi's teaching at the time of the invention was made with the teaching of Haken.

The motivation to combine provides a user friendly and convenient navigation of displayed information in a hand-held device, so that a large amount of data can be viewed in the relatively small size of the device's display.

As to claim 11, Feinstein disclose an electronic device is a mobile phone (col., 1 lines, 23-28).

As to claim 12, Feinstein disclose an electronic device is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), remote control, gaming console, web tablet, wireless device, mobile camera or internet appliance (col., 1 lines, 23-28).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims 1, 8 and 15 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that: (a) Takanashi fails to disclose "displaying continuously the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device", "determining continuously a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view, the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view being proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view", and "changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions".

(b) Takanashi does not disclose "changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions".

The Examiner disagrees for the following reasons.

Per (a), Takanashi disclose "displaying continuously the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device", "determining continuously a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view, the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view being proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view", and "changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions", (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position within said first rectangle so as to determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears,col., 1 lines, 9-21).

Per (b) Takanashi disclose "changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions" (such as, changing the display on the physical screen to a first rectangle related to the size of said logical screen in response to a command inputted by an operator, claim 1).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiry

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MESEKER TAKELE whose telephone number is (571)270-1653. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30AM- 5:00PM est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Bashore can be reached on (571) 272-4088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Meseke Takele/
Examiner, Art Unit 2175

/WILLIAM L. BASHORE/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2175